
Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations

1990-1997

By

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[The following are extracts from an unclassified report of conventional arms transfers to developing nations as published under the above title by the Library of Congress on 31 July 1998. (Macro data on worldwide arms transfer agreements and deliveries are also provided.) The selections included herein begin with a discussion of major research findings regarding the dollar value of both arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries to the developing countries from 1990 through 1997. These findings are all cross-referenced to comparative data tables which are presented following the textual material. Special attention is given to the roles of the United States, the former Soviet Union, and China as arms *suppliers*, and to identification of the leading arms *recipient* nations in the developing world. The report concludes with a listing of the type and quantity of weapons delivered to developing nations by major arms suppliers in the 1990-1997 time period. Copies of the complete 84 page document (Report No. 98-647 F) are available from the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, Washington DC 20540.]

INTRODUCTION

The data in the report illustrate how global patterns of conventional arms transfers have changed in the post-Cold War and post-Persian Gulf War years. Relationships between arms suppliers and recipients continue to evolve in reaction to changing political, military, and economic circumstances. Despite global changes since the Cold War's end, the developing world continues to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by conventional weapons suppliers. During the period of this report, 1990-1997, conventional arms transfers to developing nations have comprised 68.6% of the value of all international arms transfers. More recently, arms transfer *agreements*, which represent orders for future delivery, have shifted slightly from the developing nations. But the portion of agreements with developing countries still constituted 65.6% of all agreements globally from 1994-1997. In 1997, arms transfer agreements with developing nations, comprised 71% of the value of all such agreements globally. In the period from 1994-1997, *deliveries* of conventional arms to developing nations represented 75.2% of the value of all international arms deliveries. In 1997, arms deliveries to developing nations constituted over 82.5% of the value of all such arms deliveries worldwide.

The data in this new report completely supersede *all* data published in previous editions. Since these new data for 1990-1997 reflect potentially significant updates to and revisions in the underlying databases utilized for this report, only the data in the most recent edition should be used. The data are expressed in U.S. dollars for *calendar* years indicated, and adjusted for inflation [see *calendar year* note on the following page]. U.S. commercially licensed arms exports are excluded (see *U.S. Commercial Arms Exports Excluded* note on the following page). Also excluded are arms transfers by any supplier to subnational groups.

1. Calendar Year Data Used. All arms transfer and arms delivery data in this report are for the *calendar* year or *calendar* year period given. This applies to both U.S. and foreign data alike.

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United States government departments and agencies, such as the Defense Department (DOD) and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), routinely publish data on U.S. arms transfers and deliveries but use the United States *fiscal* year as the computational time period for these data. (A U.S. *fiscal year* covers the period from October 1 through September 30). As a consequence, there are likely to be distinct differences noted in those published totals using a fiscal year basis and those provided in this report which uses a calendar year basis for its figures. Details regarding data used are outlined in footnotes at the bottom of Tables 1 and 2.

2. Constant 1997 Dollars. Throughout this report values of arms transfer agreements and values of arms deliveries for all suppliers are expressed in U.S. dollars. Values for any given year generally reflect the exchange rates that prevailed during that specific year. In many instances, the report converts these dollar amounts (current dollars) into constant 1997 dollars. Although this helps to eliminate the distorting effects of U.S. inflation to permit a more accurate comparison of various dollar levels over time, the effects of fluctuating exchange rates are not neutralized. The deflators used for the constant dollar calculations in this report are those provided by the Department of Defense and are set out at the bottom of Tables 1, 2, 8, and 9. Unless otherwise noted in the report, all dollar values are stated in constant terms. Because all regional data tables are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals (1990-1993 and 1994-1997), they must be expressed in current dollar terms. Where tables rank leading arms suppliers to developing nations or leading developing nation recipients using four-year aggregate dollar totals, these values are expressed in current dollars.

3. Definition of the Developing Nations and Regions. The developing nations category, as used in this report, includes all countries *except* the United States, Russia, European nations, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. A listing of countries located in the regions defined for the purpose of this analysis—Asia, Near East, Latin America, and Africa—is provided at the end of the report.

4. United States Commercial Arms Exports Excluded. U.S. commercial sales and deliveries data are *excluded*. This is done because the data maintained on U.S. commercial sales agreements and deliveries are incomplete, and are not collected or revised on an on-going basis, making them significantly less precise than those for the U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program—which accounts for the over-whelming portion of U.S. conventional arms transfer agreements and deliveries involving weapons systems. There are no official compilations of *commercial agreement* data comparable to that for the FMS program maintained on an annual basis. Once an exporter receives from the State Department a *commercial license approval*—valid for four years—there is no requirement that the exporter provide the State Department, on a systematic and on-going basis, with comprehensive details regarding any sales contract that may result from the license approval, including if any such contract is reduced in scope or canceled. Annual *commercial deliveries* data are obtained from shipper's export documents and completed licenses returned from ports of exit by the United States Customs Service to the Office of Defense Trade Controls (PM/DTC) of the State Department, which makes the final compilation. This approach to obtaining *commercial deliveries* data is also much less systematic and much less timely than that taken by the Department of Defense for government-to-government transactions.

The annual *rank* of the United States in deliveries to developing nations in the period from 1990-1997 has possibly been affected—prior to 1995—by exclusion of the existing data on U. S. commercial arms *deliveries* to developing nations (see Table 2). Since the total values of all U.S. deliveries are understated by exclusion of commercial arms *deliveries* figures, those commercial data are provided here to complete this element of the available record. It should be noted that the U.S. is the only major arms supplier that has two distinct systems for the export of weapons, the government-to-government

United States and Russia for arms sales contracts with developing nations. However, a shrinking global marketplace for conventional weapons may make it more difficult for individual West European suppliers to secure large new arms contracts with developing nations than in the past. Consequently, some of these suppliers may decide not to compete for sales of some weapons categories, reducing or eliminating some categories currently produced. Also, they may seek joint production ventures with other key European weapons suppliers in an effort to maintain elements of their respective defense industrial bases.

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements

The Persian Gulf war from August 1990-February 1991 played a major role in stimulating high levels of arms transfer agreements with nations in that region. The war created new demands by key nations in the Near East such as Saudi Arabia and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) for a variety of advanced weapons systems. These demands were not only a response to Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, but an effort to address concerns regarding potential threats from a potentially hostile Iran. In Asia, efforts focused on upgrading and modernizing defense forces in several countries have led to important new conventional weapons sales in that region. Data on regional arms transfer agreements from 1990-1997 continue to reflect the primacy of these two regions of the developing world in the international arms market place.

Near East

The Near East continues to be the largest arms market in the developing world. In 1990-1993 it accounted for 59.9% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (\$55.8 billion in current dollars). During 1994-1997, the region accounted for 48.9% of all such agreements (\$35.3 billion in current dollars).

The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1990-1997 time period with 45.1% of their total value (\$41.1 billion in current dollars). France was second during these years with 21.7% (\$19.8 billion in current dollars). However, most recently, from 1994-1997, France accounted for 38.2% of arms agreements with this region (\$13.5 billion in current dollars), while the United States accounted for 29.6% of the region's arms agreements (\$10.4 billion in current dollars).

Asia

Asia, is the second largest developing world arms market. In the earlier period (1990-1993), Asia accounted for 33.3% of the total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$31 billion in current dollars). During 1994-1997, the region accounted for nearly 41% of all such agreements (\$29.6 billion in current dollars).

In the earlier period (1990-1993), Russia ranked first in the value of arms transfer agreements with Asia with over 35.8%. This region includes some of Russia's largest, long-term arms clients such as India and Vietnam. France ranked second with 28%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 40.9% of this region's agreements in 1990-1993. In the later period (1994-1997), Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 44.2% on the strength of major aircraft sales to China and India. The United States ranked second with 17.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made about 19.3% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997.

Leading Developing Nations Arms Purchasers

Saudi Arabia has been, by a wide margin, the leading developing world arms purchaser from 1990-1997, making arms transfer *agreements* totaling \$50.8 billion during these years (in *current* dollars). In the 1990-1993 period, the value of its arms transfer agreements was very high (\$36.7 billion). From 1994-1997, however, the total value of Saudi Arabia's arms transfer agreements dropped significantly to \$14.1 billion (in *current* dollars). The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1990-1997 was \$165.8 billion (in *current* dollars). Thus, Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for 30.6% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period—1994-1997—Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 19.4% of all developing world arms transfer agreements (\$14.1 billion out of \$72.5 billion) (Tables 1 and II).

The values of the arms transfer *agreements* of the top ten developing world recipient nations in both the 1990-1993 and 1994-1997 time periods accounted for the major portion of the total developing nations arms market. During 1990-1993 the top ten collectively accounted for 95.4% of all developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1994-1997 the top ten collectively accounted for 73.1 % of all such agreements. Arms transfer *agreements* with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, totaled \$13.9 billion in 1997 or 80.9% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in that year. This reflects the continued concentration of arms purchases in a few nations (Tables 1 and II).)

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) ranked first among all developing world recipients in the value of arms transfer *agreements* in 1997, concluding \$3.5 billion in such agreements. Saudi Arabia ranked second in agreements in 1997 at \$2.9 billion, and India ranked third with \$1.8 billion in agreements (Table 1J).

Saudi Arabia was the leading recipient of arms *deliveries* among developing world recipients in 1997, receiving \$11 billion in such deliveries, Saudi Arabia alone received 38.5% of the total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1997. Taiwan ranked second in arms deliveries in 1997 with \$9.3 billion; Egypt ranked third with \$1.1 billion (Tables 2).

Arms *deliveries* to the top ten developing nation recipients, as a group, constituted \$25.8 billion, or 90.3% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1997. Six of the top ten recipients were in the Near East region (Tables).

Weapon Types Recently Delivered to Near East Nations

Regional weapons delivery data reflect the diverse sources of supply of conventional weaponry available to developing nations. Even though Russia, the United States, and the four major West European suppliers dominate in the delivery of the fourteen classes of weapons examined, it is also evident that the other European suppliers and some non-European suppliers, including China, are capable of being leading suppliers of selected types of conventional armaments to developing nations.

Weapons deliveries to the Near East, the largest purchasing region in the developing world, reflect the substantial quantities and types delivered by both major and lesser suppliers. The following is an illustrative summary of weapon deliveries to this region for the period 1994-1997:

United States

- 1,332 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 124 artillery pieces

- 2,926 APCs and armored cars
- 13 minor surface combatants
- 116 supersonic combat aircraft
- 72 helicopters
- 1,358 surface-to-air missiles (SAMS)
- 287 anti-ship missiles

Russia

- 130 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 700 APCs and armored cars
- 1 submarine
- 70 helicopters
- 140 surface-to-air missiles (SAMS)

China

- 3 minor surface combatants
- 15 guided missile boats
- 10 supersonic combat aircraft
- 150 anti-ship missiles

Major West European suppliers

- 100 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 250 APCs and armored cars
- 2 major surface combatants
- 14 minor surface combatants
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft
- 350 surface-to-air missiles (SAMS)
- 20 anti-ship missiles

All Other European suppliers

- 180 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 70 artillery pieces
- 1,690 APCs and armored cars
- 1 major surface combatant
- 15 minor surface combatants

All Other suppliers

- 60 artillery pieces
- 250 APCs and armored cars
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft
- 20 helicopters

Large numbers of major combat systems were delivered to the Near East region from 1994-1997, in particular, tanks and self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, minor surface combatants, artillery pieces, supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, and air defense and anti-ship missiles. The United States made significant deliveries of supersonic combat aircraft to the region. Russia, the United States, and all European suppliers collectively (other than the four

major West Europeans) were the principal suppliers of tanks and self-propelled guns. These two weapons categories—supersonic combat aircraft and tanks and self-propelled guns—are especially costly and are an important part of the dollar values of arms deliveries of Russia and the United States to the Near East region during the 1994-1997 period. The cost of naval combatants is generally high, and suppliers of such systems during this period had their deliveries values totals notably increased due to these transfers.

Some of the less expensive weapons systems delivered to the near East are deadly and can create important security threats within the region. In particular, from 1994-1997, the United States delivered 287 anti-ship missiles; China delivered 150. China also delivered 15 guided missile boats.

These data further indicate that a number of suppliers, other than the dominant ones, delivered large quantities of weapons such as artillery pieces and armored vehicles to the Near East from 1994-1997. European suppliers—excluding the four major West Europeans—delivered 1,690 APCs and armored cars, 180 tanks and self-propelled guns, 70 artillery pieces, 1 major surface combatant, and 15 minor surface combatants. All other non-European suppliers collectively delivered 60 artillery pieces, 250 APCs and armored cars, 20 supersonic combat aircraft, and 20 helicopters.

Table 1.
Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of *current* U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	12,153	7,027	2,410	13,247	5,857	2,824	5,230	2,286	51,034
Russia*	10,700	7,200	1,400	1,300	3,900	5,400	4,000	3,300	37,200
France	2,500	3,100	6,100	3,800	8,100	2,400	1,300	4,600	31,900
United Kingdom	1,400	300	1,800	2,400	700	500	1,800	1,000	9,900
China	2,200	600	500	500	800	200	900	1,500	7,200
Germany	400	1,500	200	600	0	300	100	100	3,200
Italy	300	100	500	400	200	800	300	300	2,900
All Other European	1,200	1,100	900	300	1,400	900	1,200	1,200	8,200
All Others	1,900	1,000	1,300	1,000	700	2,500	3,000	2,900	14,300
TOTAL	32,753	21,927	15,110	23,547	21,657	15,824	17,830	17,186	165,834

**Dollar inflation index:

(1997 = 1.00) 0.8366 0.8754 0.8922 0.9184 0.9397 0.9580 0.9784 1.000

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: Developing nations category excludes the U.S., former U.S.S.R., Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for the calendar year given except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program) and IMET (International Military Education and Training) data which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, and military assistance and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. U.S. commercial sales contract values are excluded. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

*Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.

**Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 1A.
Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of *constant* 1997 U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	14,527	8,027	2,701	14,424	6,233	2,948	5,345	2,286	56,491
Russia	12,790	8,225	1,569	1,416	4,150	5,637	4,088	3,300	41,175
France	2,988	3,541	6,837	4,138	8,620	2,505	1,329	4,600	34,558
United Kingdom	1,673	343	2,017	2,613	745	522	1,840	1,000	10,753
China	2,630	685	560	544	851	209	920	1,500	7,900
Germany	478	1,714	224	653	0	313	102	100	3,584
Italy	359	114	560	436	213	835	307	300	3,123
All Other European	1,434	1,257	1,009	327	1,490	939	1,226	1,200	8,882
All Others	2,271	1,142	1,457	1,089	745	2,610	3,066	2,900	15,280
TOTAL	39,150	25,048	16,936	25,639	23,047	16,518	18,224	17,186	181,747

Table 1B.
Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	37.10%	32.05%	15.95%	56.26%	27.04%	17.85%	29.33%	13.30%
Russia	32.67%	32.84%	9.27%	5.52%	18.01%	34.13%	22.43%	19.20%
France	7.63%	14.14%	40.37%	16.14%	37.40%	15.17%	7.29%	26.77%
United Kingdom	4.27%	1.37%	11.91%	10.19%	3.23%	3.16%	10.10%	5.82%
China	6.72%	2.74%	3.31%	2.12%	3.69%	1.26%	5.05%	8.73%
Germany	1.22%	6.84%	1.32%	2.55%	0.00%	1.90%	0.56%	0.58%
Italy	0.92%	0.46%	3.31%	1.70%	0.92%	5.06%	1.68%	1.75%
All Other European	3.66%	5.02%	5.96%	1.27%	6.46%	5.69%	6.73%	6.98%
All Others	5.80%	4.56%	8.60%	4.25%	3.23%	15.80%	16.83%	16.87%
<i>Major West European*</i>	14.04%	22.80%	56.92%	30.58%	41.56%	25.28%	19.63%	34.91%
TOTAL	100.00%							

*Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy.

Table 1F.
Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 1990-1997
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of *current* U.S. dollars)

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1990-1993
1	U.S.	34,838
2	U.S.S.R/Russia	20,600
3	France	15,500
4	U.K.	5,900
5	China	3,800
6	Germany (FRG)	2,700
7	Italy	1,300
8	Czechoslovakia	1,200
9	South Korea	900
10	Spain	800
11	Israel	700

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1994-1997
1	Russia	16,600
2	France	16,400
3	U.S.	16,197
4	U.K.	4,000
5	China	3,400
6	South Africa	2,400
7	Italy	1,600
8	Ukraine	1,400
9	Israel	1,300
10	Netherlands	1,100
11	Belgium	1,000

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1990-1997
1	U.S.	51,035
2	U.S.S.R./Russia	37,200
3	France	31,900
4	U.K.	9,900
5	China	7,200
6	Germany	3,200
7	Italy	2,900
8	South Africa	2,800
9	Israel	2,000
10	Czechoslovakia	1,500
11	Belgium	1,500

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Table 1G.
Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations in 1997:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of *current* U.S. dollars)

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1997
1	France	4,600
2	Russia	3,300
3	U.S.	2,286
4	South Africa	1,800
5	China	1,500
6	U.K.	1,000
7	Belgium	600
8	Israel	300
9	Italy	300
10	Spain	200
11	Ukraine	200

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.
Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Table 1I.
Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations, 1990-1997
Agreements by the Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value	
		1990-1993	1994-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	36,700	14,100
2	Taiwan	16,000	8,100
3	Iran	7,200	5,300
4	U.A.E.	5,200	5,100
5	Afghanistan	5,200	4,900
6	Kuwait	5,000	4,800
7	South Korea	4,600	3,600
8	Egypt	4,400	2,500
9	Malaysia	2,400	2,300
10	Israel	2,300	2,200

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value	
		1990-1993	1994-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	36,700	14,100
2	Taiwan	16,000	8,100
3	Iran	7,200	5,300
4	U.A.E.	5,200	5,100
5	Afghanistan	5,200	4,900
6	Kuwait	5,000	4,800
7	South Korea	4,600	3,600
8	Egypt	4,400	2,500
9	Malaysia	2,400	2,300
10	Israel	2,300	2,200

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value	
		1990-1997	1994-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	50,800	17,600
2	Taiwan	17,600	10,300
3	U.A.E.	10,300	10,200
4	China	10,200	9,300
5	Egypt	9,300	8,700
6	Iran	8,700	8,200
7	South Korea	8,200	7,300
8	Kuwait	7,300	7,200
9	India	7,200	7,100
10	Israel	7,100	

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the rank order is maintained.

Table 2.
Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of *current* U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	3,672	4,396	5,856	6,490	4,620	7,629	5,691	11,681	50,035
Russia*	12,700	6,000	2,500	1,900	1,300	2,900	2,200	2,000	31,500
France	4,600	1,800	800	600	900	1,400	2,600	4,800	17,500
United Kingdom	3,800	3,900	4,000	3,800	4,700	4,700	5,600	5,300	35,800
China	2,000	1,400	1,000	1,100	700	600	600	1,000	8,400
Germany	300	1,200	200	600	800	800	100	0	4,000
Italy	100	100	100	0	100	200	100	300	1,000
All Other European	1,800	900	1,600	1,100	1,600	1,500	1,900	1,900	12,300
All Others	1,400	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,700	1,400	1,600	11,300
TOTAL	30,370	20,796	17,256	16,890	16,320	21,429	20,191	28,581	171,835
Dollar Inflation Index (1997=100.00)*	0.8366	0.8754	0.8922	0.9184	0.9397	0.9580	0.9784	1.000	
Source: U.S. Government.									
Note: Developing nations category excludes the U.S., Russia, former U.S.S.R., Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for the calendar year given. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. U.S. commercial sales delivery values are excluded. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.									
*Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.									
**Based on Department of defense Price Deflator.									

Table 2A.
Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990- 1997
(in millions of *constant* 1997 dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	4,389	5,022	6,564	7,067	4,916	7,963	5,817	11,681	53,419
Russia	15,180	6,854	2,802	2,069	1,383	3,027	2,249	2,000	35,565
France	5,498	2,056	897	653	958	1,461	2,647	4,800	18,981
United Kingdom	4,542	4,455	4,483	4,138	5,002	4,906	5,724	5,300	38,550
China	2,391	1,599	1,121	1,198	745	626	613	1,000	9,293
Germany	359	1,371	224	653	851	835	102	0	4,395
Italy	120	114	112	0	106	209	102	300	1,063
All Other European	2,152	1,028	1,793	1,198	1,703	1,566	1,942	1,900	13,281
All Others	1,673	1,257	1,345	1,416	1,703	1,775	1,431	1,600	12,199
Total	36,304	23,756	19,341	18,391	17,367	22,368	20,637	28,581	186,745

Table 2B.
Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
 (expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	12.09%	21.14%	33.94%	38.43%	28.31%	35.60%	28.19%	40.87%
Russia	41.81%	28.85%	14.49%	11.25%	7.97%	13.53%	10.90%	7.00%
France	15.15%	8.66%	4.64%	3.55%	5.51%	6.53%	12.88%	16.79%
United Kingdom	12.51%	18.75%	23.18%	22.50%	28.80%	21.93%	27.74%	18.54%
China	6.59%	6.73%	5.80%	6.51%	4.29%	2.80%	2.97%	3.50%
Germany	0.99%	5.77%	1.16%	3.55%	4.90%	3.73%	0.50%	0.00%
Italy	0.33%	0.48%	0.58%	0.00%	0.61%	0.93%	0.50%	1.50%
All Other European	5.93%	4.33%	9.27%	6.51%	9.80%	7.00%	9.41%	6.65%
All Others	4.61%	5.29%	6.95%	7.70%	9.80%	7.93%	6.93%	5.60%
<i>Major West European*</i>	28.97%	33.66%	29.55%	29.60%	39.83%	33.13%	41.60%	36.39%
TOTAL	100.00%							

*Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy.

Table 2F.
Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1990-1997:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of *current* U.S. dollars)

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1990-1993
1	U.S.S.R./Russia	23,100
2	U.S.	20,414
3	U.K.	15,500
4	France	7,800
5	China	5,500
6	Germany (FRG)	2,300
7	Israel	1,900
8	Sweden	1,200
9	North Korea	800
10	Spain	600
11	Czechoslovakia	600

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1994-1997
1	U.S.	29,621
2	U.K.	20,300
3	France	9,700
4	Russia	8,400
5	China	2,900
6	Sweden	2,700
7	Israel	1,700
8	Germany	1,700
9	Netherlands	900
10	Canada	900
11	Ukraine	900

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Values 1990-1997
1	U.S.	50,035
2	U.K.	35,800
3	Russia	31,500
4	France	17,500
5	China	8,400
6	Germany	4,000
7	Sweden	3,900
8	Israel	3,600
9	Canada	1,500
10	Spain	1,400
11	Czechoslovakia	1,400

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Table 2G.
Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1997:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of *current* U.S. dollars)

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1997
1	U.S.	11,681
2	United Kingdom	5,300
3	France	4,800
4	Russia	2,000
5	China	1,000
6	Sweden	800
7	Ukraine	500
8	Spain	400
9	Belarus	400
10	Italy	300
11	Canada	200

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Table 2I.
Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1990-1997:
The Leading Recipients
(in millions of *current* U.S. dollars)

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1990-1993
1	Saudi Arabia	31,100
2	Iran	5,500
3	Afghanistan	5,400
4	Egypt	3,900
5	India	3,600
6	Iraq	3,000
7	Taiwan	2,800
8	U.A.E.	2,600
9	China	2,500
10	Kuwait	2,400

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1994-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	36,400
2	Taiwan	9,100
3	Egypt	5,900
4	Kuwait	4,500
5	South Korea	3,400
6	China	2,900
7	U.A.E	2,400
8	Thailand	2,100
9	Malaysia.	2,000
10	Iran	1,900

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1990-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	67,500
2	Taiwan	11,900
3	Egypt	9,800
4	Iran	7,400
5	Kuwait	6,900
6	South Korea	5,500
7	Afghanistan	5,500
8	China	5,400
9	U.A.E.	5,000
10	India	4,900

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Table 3.
Numbers of Weapons Delivered
By Major Suppliers to Developing Nations

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1990-1993						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	875	1750	500	130	200	560
Artillery	251	1310	2090	7770	910	450
APCs and Armored Cars	963	2710	40	220	680	380
Major Surface Combatants	0	3	4	14	1	2
Minor Surface Combatants	33	24	29	94	21	60
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	2	2	0	0
Submarines	0	4	0	4	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	267	200	90	80	0	250
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	88	20	0	60	0	20
Other Aircraft	106	90	90	60	150	160
Helicopters	176	200	0	230	50	40
Surface-to-Air Missiles	2259	2180	330	2170	520	370
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	380	170	0	0	190
Anti-Ship Missiles	26	150	120	120	0	0
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-propelled Guns	1657	140	170	100	260	190
Artillery	225	440	210	120	100	260
APCs and Armored Cars	3043	1200	90	580	2130	660
Major Surface Combatants	3	0	4	47	2	0
Minor Surface Combatants	54	9	10	24	26	28
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	19	4	0	5
Submarines	0	3	0	4	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	201	70	80	40	39	90
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	69	0	0	90	10	30
Other Aircraft	31	40	80	70	100	230
Helicopters	197	260	10	70	30	80
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1539	1680	510	1580	1720	900
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	10
Anti-Ship Missiles	441	0	180	50	0	0

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: Developing nations category excludes the U.S., Russia, former U.S.S.R., Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure.

Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Description of Items Counted in Weapons Categories, 1990-1997

Tanks and Self-propelled Guns: this category includes light, medium, and heavy tanks; self-propelled artillery; self-propelled assault guns.

Artillery: This category includes field and air defense artillery, mortars, rocket launchers and recoilless rifles—100 mm and over; FROG launchers—100 mm and over.

Armored Personnel Carriers (APCS) and Armored Cars: This category includes personnel carriers, armored and amphibious; armored infantry fighting vehicles; armored reconnaissance and command vehicles.

Major Surface Combatants: This category includes aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and frigates.

Minor Surface Combatants: This category includes minesweepers, subchasers, motor torpedo boats, patrol craft, and motor gunboats.

Submarines: This category includes all submarines, including midget submarines.

Guided Missile Patrol Boats: This category includes all boats in this class.

Supersonic Combat Aircraft: This category includes all fighter and bomber aircraft designed to function operationally at speeds above Mach 1.

Subsonic Combat Aircraft: This category includes all fighter and bomber aircraft, including those propeller driven, designed to function operationally at speeds below Mach 1.

Other Aircraft: This category includes all other fixed-wing aircraft, including trainers, transports, reconnaissance aircraft, and communications/utility aircraft.

Helicopters: This category includes all helicopters, including combat and transport.

Surface-to-air Missiles (SAMs): This category includes all air defense missiles.

Surface-to-surface Missiles: This category includes all surface-to-surface missiles without regard to range, such as SCUDs and CSS-2s. It *excludes* all anti-tank missiles and all anti-ship missiles.

Anti-ship Missiles: This category includes all missiles in this class such as the Harpoon, Silkworm, Styx, and Exocet.

Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements and Deliveries Values, 1990-1997

The six tables below provide the total dollar values of arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries *worldwide* in the same format and detail as do Tables 1, 1A, and 1B and Tables 2, 2A, and 2B for arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries to developing nations.

Total Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements Values, 1990-1997

Table 8 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms transfer agreements worldwide. Since these figures do not allow for the effects of inflation, they are, by themselves, of limited use. They provide, however, the data from which Tables 8A (constant dollars) and 8B (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts reflected by these data are summarized below. Unless otherwise noted, the dollar values noted are expressed in *constant* 1997 dollars.

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997, and first for the entire period from 1990-1997.
- Russia ranked second among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997, and second from 1990-1997.
- France ranked third among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997, and third from 1990-1997.
- The United Kingdom ranked fourth among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997, and fourth from 1990-1997.
- In 1997, the value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide was \$24.2 billion. This is the lowest total for arms transfer agreements in any year since 1990.
- In 1997, the United States was the leader in arms transfer agreements with the world, making \$5.3 billion in such agreements, or 21.9% of all items transfer agreements. France ranked a close second with \$5.1 billion in arms transfer agreements, or 21.1% of all such agreements. Russia ranked third with \$4.1 billion or 16.9%. United States agreements decreased notably from \$8.5 billion in 1996 to \$5.3 billion in 1997. France's arms transfer agreements rose notably from about \$3 billion in 1996 to \$5.1 billion in 1997.
- The United States, France, and Russia, the top three arms suppliers to the world in 1997 respectively—ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements—collectively made agreements in 1997 valued at \$14.5 billion, 59.9% of all arms transfer agreements made with the world by all suppliers.
- The total value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide from 1994-1997 (\$114.4 billion) was substantially less than the value of arms transfer agreements by all suppliers worldwide from 1990-1993 (\$150.7 billion), a decline of about 21.4%.
- During the period from 1990-1993, developing world nations accounted for 70.8% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1994-1997, developing world nations accounted for 65.6% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide.
- In 1997, developing nations were recipients of 71% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide.

Total Worldwide Arms Delivery Values, 1990-1997

Table 9 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) worldwide by major suppliers from 1990-1997. The utility of these data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which Tables 9A (constant dollars) and 9B (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts illustrated by these data are summarized below. Unless otherwise noted the dollar values noted are expressed in *constant* 1997 dollars.

- In 1997, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries worldwide, making \$15.2 billion in such deliveries. This is the seventh year in a row the United States has led in such deliveries, largely reflecting implementation of arms agreements concluded during and immediately after the Persian Gulf war.
- The United Kingdom ranked second in arms deliveries worldwide in 1997, making \$5.9 billion in such deliveries.
- France ranked third in arms deliveries worldwide in 1997, making \$4.9 billion each in such deliveries.
- In 1997, the top three suppliers of arms to the world, the United States, the United Kingdom and France, collectively delivered over \$26 billion, 75.2% of all arms deliveries made worldwide by all suppliers.
- The U.S. share of all arms deliveries worldwide in 1997 was 44%, substantially more than its 31.5% share in 1996. The United Kingdom's share was 17%, down from 21.8% in 1996. France's share was 14.2%, its highest percentage of deliveries in any year from 1990-1997. Russia's share of all arms deliveries to the world in 1997 was 6.9%, down from 11.1% in 1996 (Table 9B).
- In 1997 the value of all arms deliveries worldwide was about \$34.6 billion. This is a notable increase in the total value of arms deliveries from the previous year (\$28.7 billion), measured in constant 1997 dollars (Table 9A).
- During the period from 1990-1993, developing world nations accounted for 71.2% of all arms deliveries received worldwide. During 1994-1997, developing world nations accounted for 75.2% of all arms deliveries worldwide.
- In 1997, developing nations as recipients of arms accounted for 82.5% of all arms deliveries received worldwide.
- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1994-1997 (\$118.3 billion) was notably less than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1990-1993 (\$137.4 billion) (in constant 1997 dollars), a decline of 13.9% (Table 9A).

Table 8.

Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990-1997
United States	15,181	10,294	9,003	19,996	11,003	6,928	8,333	5,309	86,047
Russia*	11,600	7,400	1,800	2,400	4,000	8,100	4,400	4,100	43,800
France	3,000	3,600	6,600	5,000	8,700	2,700	2,900	5,100	37,600
United Kingdom	2,200	1,100	2,300	3,300	1,100	1,000	4,800	1,600	17,400
China	2,200	600	500	600	800	200	1,100	1,500	7,500
Germany	2,000	1,700	1,500	1,000	1,300	1,000	300	700	9,500
Italy	500	400	600	500	200	1,100	400	300	4,000
All Other European	2,200	1,800	1,700	900	2,300	1,500	2,100	1,700	14,200
All Others	2,700	1,900	2,000	2,100	1,500	3,700	4,900	3,900	22,700
TOTAL	41,581	28,794	26,003	35,796	30,903	26,228	29,233	24,209	242,747
Dollar inflation index (1997=1.00)**	0.8366	0.8754	0.9184	0.9397	0.958	0.9784	1.000		

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All data are for the calendar year given except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program) and IMET (International Military Education and Training) data which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. U.S. commercial sales contract values are excluded. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

*Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.

**Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 8A.
Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, 1990-1997
(in millions of *constant 1997 dollars*)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990- 1997
United States	18,146	11,759	10,091	21,773	11,709	7,232	8,517	5,309	94,535
Russia	13,866	8,453	2,017	2,613	4,257	8,455	4,497	4,100	48,259
France	3,586	4,112	7,397	5,444	9,258	2,818	2,964	5,100	40,681
United Kingdom	2,630	1,257	2,578	3,593	1,171	1,044	4,906	1,600	18,778
China	2,630	685	560	653	851	209	1,124	1,500	8,213
Germany	2,391	1,942	1,681	1,089	1,383	1,044	307	700	10,537
Italy	598	457	672	544	213	1,148	409	300	4,341
All Other European	2,630	2,056	1,905	980	2,448	1,566	2,146	1,700	15,431
All Others	3,227	2,170	2,242	2,287	1,596	3,862	5,008	3,900	24,293
TOTAL	49,702	32,892	29,145	38,976	32,886	27,378	29,878	24,209	265,067

Table 8B.
Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	36.51%	35.75%	34.62%	55.86%	35.60%	26.41%	28.51%	21.93%
Russia	27.90%	25.70%	6.92%	6.70%	12.94%	30.88%	15.05%	16.94%
France	7.21%	12.50%	25.38%	13.97%	28.15%	10.29%	9.92%	21.07%
United Kingdom	5.29%	3.82%	8.85%	9.92%	3.56%	3.81%	16.42%	6.61%
China	5.29%	2.08%	1.92%	1.68%	2.59%	0.76%	3.76%	6.20%
Germany	4.81%	5.90%	5.77%	2.79%	4.21%	3.81%	1.03%	2.89%
Italy	1.20%	1.39%	2.31%	1.40%	0.65%	4.19%	1.37%	1.24%
All Other European	5.29%	6.25%	6.54%	2.51%	7.44%	5.72%	7.18%	7.02%
All Others	6.49%	6.60%	7.69%	5.87%	4.85%	14.11%	16.76%	16.11%
<i>Major West European*</i>	18.52%	23.62%	42.30%	27.38%	36.57%	22.11%	28.73%	31.81%
TOTAL	100.00%							

*Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy.

Table 9.
Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of *current* U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	6,774	7,103	8,075	9,182	7,688	9,813	8,845	15,239	72,719
Russia*	15,000	6,200	2,500	3,200	1,500	3,700	3,100	2,400	37,600
France	5,300	2,400	1,800	1,200	1,400	2,200	3,200	4,900	22,400
United Kingdom	4,600	4,900	4,700	4,600	5,200	5,100	6,100	5,900	41,100
China	2,000	1,400	1,000	1,100	700	600	600	1,000	8,400
Germany	1,600	2,400	1,200	1,700	1,600	1,700	1,000	300	11,500
Italy	200	300	500	400	200	200	100	300	2,200
All Other European	3,000	2,000	3,400	2,100	2,500	2,700	2,800	2,400	20,900
All Others	2,200	2,000	1,900	2,100	2,800	2,600	2,300	2,200	18,100
TOTAL	40,674	28,703	25,075	25,582	23,588	28,613	28,045	34,639	234,919

Dollar inflation
Index (1997=1.00) 0.8366 0.8754 0.8922 0.9184 0.9397 0.9580 0.9784 1.000

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All data are for the calendar year given. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. U.S. commercial sales delivery values are excluded. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

*Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.

**Based on Department of Defense Deflator.

Table 9A.
Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of *constant* 1997 U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	8,097	8,114	9,051	9,998	8,181	10,243	9,040	15,239	77,963
Russia	17,930	7,082	2,802	3,484	1,596	3,862	3,168	2,400	42,325
France	6,335	2,742	2,017	1,307	1,490	2,296	3,271	4,900	24,358
United Kingdom	5,498	5,597	5,268	5,009	5,534	5,324	6,235	5,900	44,364
China	2,391	1,599	1,121	1,198	745	626	613	1,000	9,293
Germany	1,913	2,742	1,345	1,851	1,703	1,775	1,022	300	12,649
Italy	239	343	560	436	213	209	102	300	2,402
All Other European	3,586	2,285	3,811	2,287	2,660	2,818	2,862	2,400	22,709
All Others	2,630	2,285	2,130	2,287	2,980	2,714	2,351	2,200	19,575
TOTAL	48,618	32,788	28,105	27,855	25,102	29,867	28,664	34,639	255,639

Table 9B.
Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier 1990-1997
 (expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	16.65%	24.75%	32.20%	35.89%	32.59%	34.30%	31.54%	43.99%
Russia	36.88%	21.60%	9.97%	12.51%	6.36%	12.93%	11.05%	6.93%
France	13.03%	8.36%	7.18%	4.69%	5.94%	7.69%	11.41%	14.15%
United Kingdom	11.31%	17.07%	18.74%	17.98%	22.05%	17.82%	21.75%	17.03%
China	4.92%	4.88%	3.99%	4.30%	2.97%	2.10%	2.14%	2.89%
Germany	3.93%	8.36%	4.79%	6.65%	6.78%	5.94%	3.57%	0.87%
Italy	0.49%	1.05%	1.99%	1.56%	0.85%	0.70%	0.36%	0.87%
All Other European	7.38%	6.97%	13.56%	8.21%	10.60%	9.44%	9.98%	6.93%
All Others	5.41%	6.97%	7.58%	8.21%	11.87%	9.09%	8.20%	6.35%
<hr/>								
<i>Major West European*</i>	28.77%	34.84%	32.70%	30.88%	35.61%	32.15%	37.08%	32.91%
TOTAL	100.00%							

*Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy.

Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts

ASIA	Near East	Europe
Afghanistan	Algeria	Albania
Australia	Bahrain	Armenia
Bangladesh	Egypt	Austria
Brunei	Iran	Azerbaijan
Burma (Myanmar)	Iraq	Belarus
China	Israel	Bulgaria
Fiji	Jordan	Belgium
French Polynesia	Kuwait	Canada
Gilbert Islands	Lebanon	Czechoslovakia/Czech Rep.
Hong Kong	Libya	Cyprus
India	Morocco	Denmark
Indonesia	Oman	Estonia
Japan	Qatar	Finland
Kampuchea (Cambodia)	Saudi Arabia	France
Kazakhstan	Syria	Georgia
Kyrgyzstan	Tunisia	Germany
Laos	United Arab Emirates	Greece
Macao	Yemen	Hungary
Malaysia		Iceland
Mongolia		Ireland
Nauru		Italy
Nepal		Latvia
New Caledonia		Liechtenstein
New Hebrides		Lithuania
New Zealand		Luxembourg
Norfolk Islands		Malta
North Korea		Moldova
Pakistan		Netherlands
Papua New Guinea		Norway
Philippines		Poland
Pitcairn		Portugal
Singapore		Romania
Solomon Islands		Russia
South Korea		Slovak Republic
Sri Lanka		Spain
Taiwan		Sweden
Tajikistan		Switzerland
Thailand		Turkey
Turkmenistan		Ukraine
Uzbekistan		United Kingdom
Vietnam		Yugoslavia (former)
Western Samoa		

Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts

Africa	Latin America
Angola	Togo
Benin	Uganda
Botswana	Zaire
Burkina Faso	Zambia
Burundi	Zimbabwe
Cameroon	
Cape Verde	
Central African Republic	
Chad	
Congo	
Cote d'Ivoire	
Djibouti	
Equatorial Guinea	
Ethiopia	
Gabon	
Gambia	
Ghana	
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	
Kenya	
Lesotho	
Liberia	
Madagascar	
Malawi	
Mali	
Mauritania	
Mauritius	
Mozambique	
Namibia	
Niger	
Nigeria	
Réunion	
Rwanda	
Senegal	
Seychelles	
Sierra Leone	
Somalia	
South Africa	
Sudan	
Swaziland	
Tanzania	
	Antigua
	Argentina
	Bahamas
	Barbados
	Belize
	Bermuda
	Bolivia
	Brazil
	British Virgin Islands
	Cayman Islands
	Chile
	Colombia
	Costa Rica
	Cuba
	Dominica
	Dominican Republic
	Ecuador
	El Salvador
	French Guiana
	Grenada
	Guadeloupe
	Guatemala
	Guyana
	Haiti
	Honduras
	Jamaica
	Martinique
	Mexico
	Montserrat
	Netherlands Antilles
	Nicaragua
	Panama
	Paraguay
	Peru
	St. Kitts & Nevis
	St. Lucia
	St. Pierre & Miquelon
	St. Vincent
	Suriname
	Trinidad